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THE EVE OF A GREAT WAR.

THE BULGARIAN MUDDLE ONLY JUST BEGUN.

Rumors of a Game of Gobble all Around Between the Eastern Powers—A Vast Collision Imminent—Dethronement of the Emperor Taking Refuge in Bucharest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The London correspondent of the New York Times cables as follows: I learn the details of what the world is likely to learn, to its excited interest, within a few days. The conclusion that my informant draws from it all is that the greatest war of the century is close at hand. The facts come in part from a gentleman who dined at Jegenheim with Battenberg's father Saturday night; in part from a diplomat here for the purpose of consultation.

First of all, the secret of Franzbad interview, about which not a guess has been made by a single journal of Europe, is that M. De Giers urged Prince Bismarck earnestly to prevent Alexander's return to Bulgaria. Bismarck declined to commit himself, took the matter ad referendum and shortened the interview almost abruptly. A great amount of telegraphing between Vienna, London, Rome and Constantinople ensued, far more than the little Franzbad office ever dreamed of before. Whether M. De Giers got an answer before his unexpectedly hasty departure is not known, but the result was that Prince Alexander was not restrained from going to Bulgaria.

Mr. Lascelles, the British consul general, who was spending his vacation here, started post haste for Sofia the same night to represent English interests in the trying time now at hand. This is a hint that Sir William White, who ought never have been removed from Constantinople, will go there next week as a temporary aid to the slow Sir Edward Thornton. Mr. Lascelles hastens, as does Prince Alexander, to forestall the fire-eater, Dolgorouki, who is reported to be on the way to Sofia. He will be received coolly with strict courtesy, not affronted, not recognized; but there is a doubt whether he will really go to Sofia. Instead, secret information here is that he is likely to go to Athens, and thence to Macedonia. It is known that Russian gold has been going in great quantities through Greece to foment a rising in Macedonia, which is expected daily.

I learn that it is believed to be certain that the pressure of Germany, Austria and England has gained Turkey over once more, and that the Porte will authorize Alexander as a tributary prince, to enter Macedonia, subdue it and incorporate it as a part of his dominions, held under the Porte, with a view to an eventual kingdom of Bulgaria. Against this plan is set the practical certainty that Russia will attempt to occupy Bulgaria, when she will be resisted by Austria, Turkey, Roumania, Bulgaria and Serbia. This will enable Germany to hold aloof, keep France in awe and satisfy the Kaiser, whose scruples have long delayed a collision between the Teuton and the Muscovite.

My informant lays great stress upon the strength and sufficiency of these scruples, but believes that the Kaiser in wrath at the piratical indignity offered to Prince Alexander has consented to let the Austrians and Turks undertake the task of chastisement. In the short heated diplomatic work coming England is believed to be ready to assume the lead, and it is left for more probable than it was on Saturday that eventually she will take a hand in the fight. It is a delicate thing to predict such a vast collision. I would not dream of doing it on my own poor responsibility, but it is a serious fact that the most trusted men in the English foreign service believe to-night that war is inevitable. Two war correspondents of London papers start for Bulgaria to-morrow.

The Dethronement of the Emperor.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Sofia says three of the leaders of the recent conspiracy, resulting in the dethronement of Prince Alexander, including the former treasurer of the principality, have taken refuge in Bucharest. The Roumanian government decided to expel the refugees from that place, but the latter appealed to the Russian legation there for protection. Telegrams with regard to the proposed expulsion of the conspirators have been passing between the legation and St. Petersburg all night. Prince Alexander will arrive at Philippopolis to-morrow.

Preparing for the Race.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—In the trial boats which were continued for the purpose of deciding who shall be the contestants in the International sculling sweepstakes, William Beach, the Australian, defeated George Bubar, the English oarsman.

KENTUCKY POLITICIANS.

A Hot Congressional Contest and a Challenge to Fight a Duel.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—John S. Rhea, a lawyer at Russellville, is a candidate for congress in the third district, now represented by John E. Hadsell. The latter is a candidate for re-election, and a hot contest for the Democratic nomination is in progress. At a recent public meeting at Elkton, Rhea, in a speech, charged one F. F. Hite with certain electioneering statements in behalf of Hadsell.

Hite sent Rhea a note asking for a retraction which was refused. Hite then sent a challenge to a duel. Upon receipt of this Mr. Rhea wrote a reply. He declined to fight a duel for several reasons. One was, because "he had no sort of sympathy for the code, that with deliberate intent sought the shedding of one's own or another's blood." Another was that the laws of God and man forbid it, and the final reason was that he had one dependent upon him for support and owed protection to her, and that an acceptance would disbar him from the practice of the profession he had adopted as a livelihood and would leave him without means of support.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 31.—E. L. Hughes, one of the leading dry goods merchants of this place, and his four-year-old daughter were drowned in Lake Winnebago by the upsetting of a boat in which they were out for a sail. Another daughter of Mr. Hughes and a little boy named Bray, who were also in the boat, were rescued.

RESULT OF THE EXPLOSION.

One of the Victims Still Unconscious. Great Damage to Plate Glass.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Gohl and her husband, two of the victims of the dynamite and gun powder explosion, at Rand & Laffin's powder magazine, were removed from 135 Cornelia street, to the Emergency hospital, on Superior street, near LaSalle avenue. They were taken there in an express wagon on stretchers. Mrs. Gohl is still unconscious, but a little nourishment has been given her. Her chances of recovery, however, are not improbable. Gohl is conscious and able to talk. There is a slight chance now that he will survive the shock and his injuries. The other victims who are at the county hospital are in a fair way to get well.

Justice Kearney's house was in a worse condition yesterday than immediately after the explosion, but carpenters were immediately set to work to tear down the dilapidated structure, while others were busy moving the justice's furniture to a house at Forty-third street and Archer avenue. A new building will at once be erected on the site of the old one. The justice figures his loss at about \$7,000. The remains of the Gohl residence were besieged all day by the hunters for relics, and chinaware, wall paper, stones and brickbats were carried off by the crowd.

The plate glass insurance companies sustained the heaviest loss that they have had since they began to do business in Chicago. It is estimated that plate glass which cost \$10,000 was broken by the explosion. So far twenty claims have been made to the insurance companies, whose agents think their losses will be: Metropolitan, \$1,000; Lloyd's, \$800; Fidelity and Casualty, \$500. The board of trade carried a policy of \$31,000 last year, but did not renew it; so \$500 to repair the damage done will have to come out of the treasury. The glass at the Grand Pacific was also unimpaired. One of the ravages of the explosion which cannot be readily repaired are the cracks in the Joseph Armour memorial window of Plymouth Congregational church. The crash did not send down any of the glass, but two large breaks in the work run clear across the entire window. The upper one passes through at about the breast line of the full length figures, while the lower cuts through at the knees.

"THE FIGHTING PARSON."

Rev. Clement A. Evans' Camp Meeting Ending in a Disgraceful Fight.

READING, Pa., Sept. 1.—The closing of the National Methodist Episcopal camp meeting at Joanna Heights was marked by a scene of great excitement, and at one time it looked as if there would be a serious riot. Probably 4,000 people occupied seats in the auditorium, listening to a sermon by the Rev. Clement A. Evans, of Augusta, Ga., popularly known as "the fighting parson." Rev. Evans was a brigadier general under Stonewall Jackson, and when the latter fell took command of his troops. While he was preaching a young man named Brown attempted to walk across the circle in front of the worshippers. He was ordered to a seat. Manager Jacobs and Superintendent Sebring came forward, and hot words led to blows and a scuffle. Everything was confusion. Brown's friends pulled to him not to allow himself to be hindered. The Rev. Evans was forced to leave speaking. Bottles and rocks were fired in every direction, and half a dozen persons hit. There were catcalls, stamping of feet, threats, and cries of women and children. Mrs. Jacobs received a severe blow on the head, and James Turner was knocked down and trampled upon. Brown's friends cursed loudly and threatened vengeance, and a few sensible men alone prevented serious trouble. About a dozen of the assailants will be arrested.

CHIEF GERONIMO.

He Desires an Interview With General Miles, and It Will Be Granted.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., Sept. 1.—Gen. Miles has received a notification that Geronimo desires an interview with him at San Bernardino ranch on the frontier, thirty-five miles south of Tombstone, the same place where Geronimo met Gen. Crook, and Gen. Miles will be there in two or three days. This is the Crook matter over again, with the exception that Gen. Miles is not hampered by any restrictions, as Crook was regarding the forces that may be taken across the line. Geronimo, with twenty-one bullets and sixteen squaws, is at present close on the neighborhood of Lawton, but the latter could not hold him if he wanted to leave.

Geronimo is at present under a flag of truce. A gentleman who passed through Tombstone has spent two days in the chief's camp, and says that the reports that Geronimo is badly wounded is false. He is in first-class condition, physically and mentally. This informant says that all that troubles the chief is that he is out of ammunition. He was seated on a rock in a mountain. He saw Forsyth hunting for him at Cucuta Ranch. The effect of Forsyth's march was to prevent the raid on Arizona, which Geronimo admits he was about to make. The foregoing is the actual situation. The report of Geronimo's unconditional surrender to Lawton is unfounded.

Unprovoked Assault.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 1.—About 10 o'clock Jennings Elric went to the residence of William Buckner, on Mill Creek, and without any provocation or previous misunderstanding struck him a vicious blow on the head with a brass ball. Continuing the assault he pulled a large sized pocket knife from his pocket, and attacked him with it, inflicting three painful cuts, one slantingly, from the hair down to the left eye, one his left shoulder, and on his cheek. Elric was seen in the city, but up to the present time has not been apprehended.

Work of the New Commissioner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Gen. John Newton having been sworn in as commissioner of public works late Saturday afternoon, took charge of the office Monday noon. He immediately appointed D. Lowber Smith as deputy commissioner in place of William V. Smith.

Working on the Electrical Subways.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Work on the electrical subways began at 8 o'clock. The point selected for the beginning of the work was Sixth avenue and Twenty-fourth street. The first stone was removed by Commissioner Moss.

SEDGWICK AT THE CLUB.

ACCOUNT OF HIS ESCAPE AT THE JOCKEY CLUB BALL.

The Envoy is Interviewed, and Gives His Side of the Story—A Summary Demand For His Removal Suppressed—A Mexican Paper Announces Reconciliation.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 1.—Latest reports of the occurrence here at the jockey club ball, place the affair, so far as Mr. Sedgwick, the special agent of the state department, is concerned, in a much better light. The corrected version is as follows: The Mexican Jockey club gave a ball Friday night, to which Mr. Sedgwick was invited. He arrived about 10 o'clock and soon began to play billiards. He conversed during the evening with Sebastian Camacho, a prominent Mexican capitalist, and many other leading officials. At 1 o'clock all sat down to supper. Sedgwick did not dance, but with some others remained at the table. At 5 in the morning, he, in company with seven others, all well known Mexican society men, left the jockey club room and went to the Irturbe hotel, Sedgwick's residence, which is directly in front of the jockey club. All were very hilarious.

Sedgwick did not go to his room, but with the others went into the second patio, or yard, and began to dance. Sedgwick and one other fell down. Five of them then took a common street cab, among whom was Sedgwick. The cab took its way to a gay part of town. There are many rumors of what happened next, but it is alleged that Sedgwick failed to appear at an appointment he had with Gen. Diaz, at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. Gen. Diaz waited until 12 o'clock.

There are many rumors about town, but from all the facts it is very certain that Sedgwick was neither drugged nor was there any foul play, but it seems to be the case where the altitude has played its trick on a stranger who was not accustomed to live 5,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Mr. Sedgwick, when interviewed in his room at the hotel Irturbe, said he had heard rumors that it was reported that he had been insulted and maltreated by Mexicans at and after the ball of the jockey club. He also understood that telegrams had been sent from here to the United States on the same question; that he had received telegrams from friends in New York, asking him to deny statements published there, but as he does not know what was published he has asked for information before saying anything on the subject. He said that he had seen nothing in print in Mexico, and was unaware that anything had transpired in which the public could in any way be interested. He said he took this opportunity to deny in the strongest terms that he was insulted or maltreated by Mexicans or anybody else, but on the contrary that he had a delightful time at the ball, and remained there until a late hour.

When asked about the reports that he was intoxicated, and that he failed to keep an appointment he had with President Diaz, he answered that he did not come here accredited to Diaz, and wanted to know where Diaz waited for him until 11 o'clock. He added that if any person could be found who attended the ball, and saw him in the condition he was said to have been in, at or after the ball, and would charge him with it, then he would deny the story. He said he came here to investigate the Cutting affair, and was very busy attending to it, and he believed that the people were trying to make a second Cutting out of him.

When asked if he wished to say more he answered that, as he really did not know what had been said about him, he could but repeat that nothing had happened so far as he was concerned, that would in any way interest the public at large.

It was learned that Mr. Sedgwick stated to several persons that he did not know anything had happened after 3 o'clock Saturday morning, and that he would flatly deny the whole occurrence. It is also understood that the Mexican press will say little, if anything, on the subject.

The National of Sunday publishes the following, which is a literal translation: "Mr. Sedgwick he went to the jockey club on Friday night. He was very prudent and animated at the last hour. The last words of the Cutting case was pronounced in the yard of the jockey club at 6 a. m. on Saturday last; that is to say, yesterday. The moral cordial merriment reigned at its being pronounced. Who pronounced it? That is the secret. Mexico and the United States have become reconciled."

Demanding His Removal.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A special from the City of Mexico to the Herald says: A meeting of Americans has just been held, at which Consul General Porch asked approval of the following telegram he had sent to Secretary Bayard:

"The envoy has disgraced himself. Demand his immediate recall. We feel humiliated and bowed down with shame. Demand further particulars and they will be furnished. Suffice it to say that he was found dead drunk in a house of prostitution, and now is the laughing stock of the Mexicans."

The meeting when only a few were present endorsed the telegram, but when more people came in everything was postponed until later. Mr. Porch made a strong effort to have his telegram sent, but his motion was voted down by a large majority. At the end of the meeting the feeling decidedly favored Mr. Sedgwick. The charges made against him could not be sustained, as they were based on rumor entirely, while on the other hand, gentlemen who were with Mr. Sedgwick declared he did nothing ungentlemanly. The entire proceedings at the commencement were a farce. People who wished the charges substantiated were declared out of order. More fairness prevailed toward the end, and an amendment by Consul General Porch, declaring that Mr. Sedgwick was aided and abetted by Mexicans, was declared out of order.

Observing the Eclipse.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 1.—Professor Todd, of the College Observatory here, obtained good observations of the partial solar eclipse.

CURED BY PRAYER.

A Helpless Invalid Suddenly Restored to Health.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 1.—Lizzie C. Suloff, daughter of David M. Suloff, living west of Schenectady, is the wonder and comfort of everybody. Up to a few days ago she was a helpless invalid stretched out on a couch. For fourteen years she had been a sufferer, and several times has been given up. Now she is well. Fourteen years ago, when she was only ten years old, she fell from a hay loft in a barn at Port Royal, Pa. Her injuries were such that she lost the use of her limbs, and her spine was so injured that she could not support herself in a sitting posture. She suffered great pain and her life was only a misery to her. Several years passed in this way, and occasionally unconsciousness overcame her, and she appeared to be dead. A long season of total blindness followed, and the girl was the embodiment of misery.

Miss Suloff was induced to resort to prayer this week as a means of relief. Several families in their respective homes earnestly prayed for the restoration to health the sufferer. She also prayed, but as she says, fearing that her prayers would not be heard. Her heart swelled and her very life almost left her as she felt strange sensations in her withered body. She stood erect and her limbs supported her, but only for a moment. Then she fell upon her couch almost dead. But with rest came strength and, in a few hours, she felt that she had renewed her life. She stood up again and her steps were firm. She claps her hands and cried aloud in thanksgiving. From that hour she gained strength, and in a few days she was able to be up and about the house. She now walks about, a pretty woman of twenty-four, with black hair and eyes, fine features and elastic step.

LOCKED IN A BURNING BUILDING.

Nine Men Who Could Not Find the Key Found Frantically at the Door.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Policeman Conick saw a tongue of fire steal out between the shut and sill of an alley window on the third floor of the four-story stone building at 116 and 118 Franklin street. While he was waiting for the engines he heard screams coming through the broken windows of the second and third stories. He called to Policeman Ward, and the two men ran up the staircase. Groping their way through the smoke, they came to the door on the third floor, upon the inside of which a dozen or more hands were pounding. The door was locked with a big padlock, and the key could not be found.

The policemen, reinforced by a Pinkerton roundman, placed their shoulders against the panels and burst open the door. It had no sooner swung upon its hinges than nine men, who had been driven into the room from the floor above by the fast spreading flames, fell upon the rescuers and begged to be carried away, all being nearly asphyxiated. While the policemen were battering down the door Merchant Pearson, one of the imperiled inmates, was badly injured, receiving a kick in the breast that broke one of his ribs. When the men got into the hallway they staggered through the blinding smoke to the elevator, which was by this time a mass of flames. This means of escape being cut off they groped their way to the staircase and rushed down the steps. When Mr. Pearson reached the sidewalk he fainted.

DEATH OF GEN. GEORGE H. GORDON.

Heart Disease Ends the Life of a Noted General and Lawyer.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 1.—Maj. Gen. George H. Gordon, died suddenly of heart disease last night, aged sixty-one. Gen. Gordon was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 1, 1825. He graduated at West Point; was brevetted second lieutenant of mounted rifles, United States army, July 1, 1846; was promoted to a first lieutenant Aug. 8, 1853, and resigned from the army October 31, 1854. On the opening of the civil war he offered his services to Governor Andrew, and was commissioned colonel of the Second Massachusetts infantry May 24, 1861. On July 7, 1864, he was made brigadier general United States volunteers, and in that capacity he served until August 24, 1865, when he was mustered out.

Most of the time he had an independent command, and it always rendered a good account of itself when in action. April 9, 1865, he was made brevet major general United States volunteers, for meritorious and distinguished services. After the war Gen. Gordon engaged in the practice of law. He was devoted to his family and found his chief pleasure in books. He published three interesting volumes giving his war experience. He was noted for his unswerving loyalty to Gen. Fitz John Porter whose cause he unceasingly championed. He will always be remembered here as a gallant soldier, a loving husband and upright citizen.

Shooting a Watermelon Thief.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 1.—Thomas Councilman, a farmer residing near Perry, has been annoyed by raids of boys and men upon his three acre melon patch. Lately he hung a circle of lanterns around the patch and swore he would shoot the first trespasser crossing the dead line. Saturday night six young men raided the patch and the old man came out with his gun. He claims they threw rocks at him and thereupon he shot one of them—a young man named James Marsh. Marsh threw up his hands and cried, "Don't kill me," but Councilman fired again, hitting him in the back, neck and shoulders. The wounded man died in fifteen minutes. Councilman has been arrested, but admitted to bail.

HUNTSVILLE, O., Sept. 1.—About 8 o'clock while stars were shining brightly, a black cloud appeared in the west, accompanied by severe lightning. It approached rapidly, and gave out quite a roaring sound, similar to that of a heavy freight train in motion. In a few minutes the entire sky was overcast with the cloud, the roaring passed over high up, and then came the strange part of it. The atmosphere was filled with a small resembling that of the air in the vicinity of a large stone quarry being worked, and it pervaded to all parts of dwellings, lasting about thirty minutes. It was about the same several miles in country. As soon as the heavy rain began to fall the peculiar atmosphere scent disappeared. Could it have come from the explosion near Chicago.